

BULGARIA MUST TAKE WHAT ALLIES ARE READY TO GRANT OR FACE FURTHER DISASTER

America Will So Advise Her If Asked To Aid

No Possibility That An Armistice Will Be Even Considered

WASHINGTON, September 29—(Associated Press)—Only the acceptance of the terms of peace to be presented by the Allies, which will be practically a call for an unconditional surrender and a complete break with Germany, Austria and Turkey, will save the Bulgarian army from destruction and save Bulgaria from being overrun by the armed forces of the Entente.

This is the opinion here, which appears to be backed up by the press opinions expressed in the various Entente capitals. Neither here nor abroad are the reports of Austrian reserves coming to Bulgaria's rescue being taken seriously. Austria has no first-class reserves to spare from her Italian front and from the west front, where Magyar units have been assisting the Germans.

FRIENDLY BUT FIRM
The United States will take no part in the Bulgarian peace plea, although it was stated yesterday by the Bulgarian minister here, Stephan Panaretoff, that Bulgaria would appeal to the United States in the event of the refusal of the Allies to listen to the peace overtures from Sofia. Minister Panaretoff states his belief that Bulgaria is out of the war for good, although he has no official advice regarding the peace offer, and believes that his country's request for an armistice and a peace conference should be heard.

In official circles here it is stated that America will confine her activities to the transmission of notes and communications between the Allies and the Bulgars.

Merely Perhaps Later
If asked to do more, the United States might, in a friendly way, advise Bulgaria to comply with the only conditions which would bring about peace now, leaving any territorial questions to be settled later on at the general peace conference. Representatives of the United States might intimate that if Bulgaria accepts the Allies' terms now the United States might aid her in getting justice and even mercy then.

There is no possibility of Bulgaria having her request for an armistice granted as a preliminary to a peace conference. Both France and Great Britain have so spoken. The British answering the Bulgarian request yesterday by stating that her request for an armistice has already been fully covered in the reply of France denying it. It is perfectly well known, says the British note, that no military operation can be suspended.

Must Break Away
Regarding the proposals for a peace conference, the British note it clear that such a peace must necessarily be preceded by a complete rupture with Bulgaria by Turkey, Germany and Austria-Hungary.

The British press, in its comments yesterday on the Bulgarian situation, recognizes the advantages to the Entente of a separate peace with the Bulgars, but agrees in declaring that an armistice is an unnecessary preliminary. No British paper of importance believes that any armistice will be granted.

No Whim of Premier
Light upon the Bulgarian overtures and upon the vehement Teuton claims regarding these was obtained yesterday by official statements from Sofia and from London. The latter statements being that on Tuesday an authorized Bulgarian announcement of her initiation of a proposition for obtaining peace had been received by the Allies.

Paris reports the receipt of Zurich despatches which state that the Bulgarian peace offer is the result of a meeting held in Sofia on Monday, attended by all the political leaders and the members of the cabinet. This disposes of the German contention that the offer was merely an impulsive act on the part of Premier Malinoff.

Sofia Explains
Sofia explanations, received by way of Copenhagen, say that the Bulgarian

SHATTERED BULGARIAN ARMY IS UNABLE TO CHECK RAPID FLIGHT

NEW YORK, September 29—(Associated Press)—Giving the shattered Bulgars no respite, the Serbs and the Allies continue their rapid advances on the Balkan front and steadily increase the menace to the Central Powers. Austria has been forced to take troops from Albania in order to render assistance to her ally. Vienna official announcements last night said that Austrian forces had gone to the aid of the Bulgars and taken over a sector to the west of Lake Ochrida where they had succeeded in repulsing attacks.

This announcement from Vienna may explain other and earlier reports which said that the Austrian forces were being withdrawn from Albania. Advancing through the Belashitz mountain range, which makes the Bulgarian border to the north of Lake Doiran, the British and Greek forces are pouring over into Bulgaria which would carry them into the valley of the Strumitsa.

Astride of the Salonika-Uskub railway the Serbs are continuing to make their way northward and have captured the city and the fortress of Vele which is one of the most important bases of the Bulgarians in Southern Serbia. From Vele they are now pushing on to Uskub and with the taking of that important center they would close the outlet for the enemy forces to the south west. It is there that most important resistance is expected for from there run two railroad feeders to the north. The troops that were left to defend Vele were made prisoners.

Advancing north from Izbith, the Serbs have taken Ratavitsa and have advanced considerably north of Kuchana where they are approaching the Bulgarian border.

CZECHO-SLAVS WANT NO BULGARIAN PEACE

LOS ANGELES, September 28—(Official)—Dr. Ljubo Leontovich, a member of the Jugo-Slav national council at Washington, expressed the earnest hope that the Allies would not consider the Bulgarian armistice proposal at least until the Allies had cut the Berlin-Baghdad railroad. Consideration of such a proposal by the Allies at this time would be a catastrophe.

"Remembering Brest Litovsk," said Dr. Leontovich, "we must maintain but one attitude—not negotiations but dictations of peace. Any armistice would be employed by the Bulgarians and Central Powers to reorganize their armies and to recover from the effects of defeat. Such negotiations would be used by the Central Powers to sow discord among the Allies. Any peace before an Allied victory would be a compromise and an outrage to the sacred principles proclaimed by the illustrious American President."

MAGNIN CLOSES IN TOWARD LAON

Storms Fort Malmaison and Has Success in Actions North of River Aisne

PARIS, September 29—(Associated Press)—Most satisfactory progress was reported yesterday along the French portion of the Champagne battle front and on the front where Laon is being more and more seriously menaced.

On the latter front General Magnin won a particularly valuable point, taking by storm Fort Malmaison, south west of Laon, a position that had been very strongly held. This victory removes one more of the obstacles in the way of an advance upon Laon itself. Further south, between the Aisne and the Ailette, where General Magnin is driving daily closer to the western flank of the Chemin des Dames positions, the French yesterday penetrated the ravine between the village of Jouy and Aizy, north of Vailly, clearing the ravine and capturing both villages.

Northeast of Sancy, on the same front, a gain was made and a hundred and fifty prisoners taken. Near this point, north of Allemant, the Germans made an attack, which was repulsed.

On the Champagne front the French have crossed the Rheims railroad line, cutting it at Somme Py and taking the village. This marks an advance at this point of four miles, which has carried the French line to the crest of the heights north of Fontaine en Dormais.

MARCH REVIEWS BULGAR DEFEAT

WASHINGTON, September 28—(Official)—Gen. Peyton March, chief of staff, in his weekly review said the impending collapse of Bulgaria was a direct result of the concentration of American forces on the west front. Hitherto whenever a section of the Central Powers was menaced, explained General March, Germany had been able to withdraw divisions from the western front to bolster up threatened points.

"That day is now past," said March, "as a result of the concentration of the entire American army on the western front. This forced the German general staff to keep intact its whole strength in France."

He said that the elimination of Bulgaria should a separate peace be granted, would foreshadow the isolation of Turkey and possibly the reentry of Rumania into the war. The effect of these events on the grand strategy of the war, he said, is obvious.

FRENCH IN PALESTINE CAPTURE NABULUS

CAIRO, September 28—(Associated Press)—French troops which have been operating in Palestine with British and Indian forces for a long time past, and some of whom entered Jerusalem with the British, have taken Nabulus. In the course of their recent operations they have taken twenty-five hundred prisoners.

Ministerial blue leaders have published an official note in the matter. This reads:

"In accordance with the orders of the leaders in the ministerial blue, the government, at five o'clock on Wednesday, made an official offer of an armistice to our adversary. The leaders are in accord that the army and the people must maintain military and public discipline which is necessary to a happy issue in this matter. Parliament has been summoned to convene on September 30."

Reports by way of Copenhagen state that as a result of the Bulgarian collapse there was a panic on the Berlin bourse yesterday.

HARA COMPLETES HIS SELECTIONS FOR NEW CABINET

Surprise Is Sprung When New War Minister Is Named—All Seiyukai Leaders

TOKIO, September 29—(Special to Hawaii Ship)—Kei Hara, president of the Seiyukai, the largest political party in Japan, which controls the diet at present, who had been directed by Emperor Yoshihito to form a new cabinet to relieve the Terauchi ministry, has completed the selection of his cabinet members. Each member who has been selected has already signified his acceptance. The following men, all prominent in the Seiyukai camp, have been picked up by Hara:

Premier—Kei Hara, president of the Seiyukai and former minister of foreign affairs in the Saionji cabinet.

Minister of foreign affairs—Kei Hara.

Minister of home affairs—Tatsuo Yamamoto, member of House of Peers and a leader of the same party.

Minister of treasury—Baron Korekiyo Takahashi, former minister of treasury in the Saionji cabinet and former president of the Nippon Bank.

Minister of justice—Kiichiro Hirayama, L. L. D., former attorney general and vice minister of justice.

Minister of agriculture and commerce—Utsuro Noda, a leader of the party and the vice president of the Oriental Development Organization.

Minister of education—Hajime Motomata, a leader of the same party and a former minister of communication.

Minister of communication—Tokuro Sakakibashi, a leader of the Seiyukai and the former president of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, one of the largest steamship companies in Japan.

Minister of war—Lieutenant General Gichi Tanaka, assistant chief of staff. This change was received with surprise by the people because it was generally believed that General Oshima would remain in the office.

Minister of navy—Admiral Tomosaburo Kato, incumbent.

WILL ASSUME NEW OFFICES AT ONCE
TOKIO, September 28—(Special to Hawaii Ship)—Inauguration ceremonies of Premier Kei Hara and his cabinet will be held tomorrow morning at the imperial palace before the Emperor. The names of the members of his new "constitutional" cabinet will then be officially announced.

Kei Hara is regarded as a real constitutional leader in Japan and his rise into the power is generally welcomed by the people. As the Seiyukai possesses a controlling majority in the house of deputies of the Japanese diet the ministry will have fair backing in the diet.

BRITISH CASUALTIES CONSIDERABLY LIGHT

LONDON, September 29—(Associated Press)—British casualties for last week, as announced by the war office yesterday, were light considering the heavy fighting which has marked the steady British advance on the west front.

Casualties among officers totalled twelve hundred and eight, of whom four hundred and four were killed in action or died of wounds and eight hundred and four wounded or missing. The loss in killed among enlisted men totalled 2300, while wounded and missing totalled 19,757.

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WAR NEWS SUMMARY

The Allies are smashing the German defenses along four distinct sectors of the west front between the North Sea and Verdun.

Serious inroads have been made in the Hun line north of Ypres, around Cambrai in the Artois, north of the Aisne and on the Champagne sectors.

The British last night were within a mile and three-quarters of Cambrai and had overcome all the natural obstacles making up the defenses of that city. The Cambrai-Douai road has been cut and made useless to the enemy.

In the Balkans the Allies are pressing the Bulgarians and Germans back to Bulgaria on the east, into Albania on the west and towards Uskub from the south.

BRITISH TAKE TEN THOUSAND HUNS ON ROAD TO CAMBRAI

Belgians Also Smash German Line On Wide Front and Bag Many Prisoners

LONDON, September 29—(Associated Press)—In one of the most successful of recent smashes along the British front in France General Haig yesterday drove his line to within a mile and three-quarters of Cambrai and that city apparently lies at the mercy of his troops this morning. In his advance yesterday he took ten thousand prisoners, more than two hundred guns and ten towns and villages.

The drive was along a front of twelve miles, defended by nearly a hundred and fifty thousand Germans, who fought desperately but who failed wholly in stemming the British rush almost to the gates of the important objective city. The British cut and smashed their way through every natural obstacle between their front and Cambrai, carrying one line of defense after another and advancing over the bodies of the Germans they had killed.

Cut Cambrai-Douai Road
The advance generally was to a depth of two miles, while the Canadians gained nearly three miles and brought the British line to the Cambrai-Douai road, cutting that and forming a wedge between the two strategic positions.

The battle was opened yesterday morning on a six mile front directly west of Cambrai, the British taking some ground and then being checked by heavy German counters, the German attack overlapping the advancing British front and extending as far south as Beaucamp. The Tommies held the charging Germans back and then drove them on and then advanced their own line through the beaten Huns, driving them as far as the eastern edge of Sailly, two miles northwest of Cambrai. Later Sailly was cleared and the Tommies passed by still closer to the city.

Pass Byng's High Mark
Among the places taken are Marcoing, which marked the limit of General Byng's drive toward Cambrai; Sailly, Falfeld, Souverval, L'Escout, Canteing, Montagne Notre Dame, Epinal, and the latter being an important place, the latter being an important place five miles southeast of Douai.

To the southwest of Cambrai the British now occupy the entire Highland and Welsh ridges.

Belgians Hit Hard
On this same front, farther north in Flanders, the Belgians struck a heavy blow, driving in the German line north of Ypres a distance of over three miles and a half along a wide front towards Dixmude. The Germans suffered heavy losses in men killed and material taken, while more than four thousand surrendered.

The Belgian advance brought them to Houthulst, ten miles northeast of Ypres, before which town a heavy battle is still raging.

GERMANY'S HOPE IS SHATTERED BY BUILDING SHIPS

Every Plan and Every Prediction Has Failed and Submarine Campaign's Back Broken

PHILADELPHIA, September 28—(Official)—Through the efforts of American shipbuilders the efforts of the German submarine campaign have been broken the back bone of the Teuton submarine campaign. It was announced by Chairman Hurley of the shipping board in a speech which he delivered today in which he said in part:

"Every plan and every prediction made by the German government has failed. As the British fleet bottled up the German navy in the Kiel Canal, as the brave French held the Germans on the Marne, so have the American shipbuilders forever dashed the hopes of Germany that it could isolate this country and prevent its participation in the war of humanity against despotism."

Hurley said that credit should be given to England, France and Italy for assistance in the transport of American armies to France and for their maintenance there since their arrival.

MAJOR-GENERAL HUNTER LIGGETT, who is leading America's First Army to victory west of the Meuse.



WOMEN'S HOPE OF VICTORY FADES IN UPPER HOUSE

Action On Suffrage Amendment May Be Postponed Until Long Session Is Belief

WASHINGTON, September 29—(Associated Press)—Passage of the resolution submitting to the states the constitutional amendment which will grant equal suffrage to women may not come at this session of congress as it advocates have so strongly hoped, in spite of the fact that it has passed the house and has the advocacy of the President.

The senate yesterday laid over further consideration of the suffrage constitutional amendment until Monday, as it had been forecast that it would. It was admitted that action upon it may be postponed indefinitely and the campaign in its favor resumed at the long session. Its supporters admitted that they could not muster the necessary two-thirds majority for its passage yesterday and may not be able to do so under present conditions.

CASUALTY LISTS SHOW DECREASE

WASHINGTON, September 29—(Official)—Casualties in the army as given in the reports of the war department which were made public yesterday numbered 401, the list of dead being 126. The losses according to classification were: Killed in action, seventy-six; died of wounds, twenty-nine; died of disease and other causes, twenty-one; wounded, 327; missing, forty-eight and known prisoners, four.

The names of Captains Charles Johnson, Richmond, Virginia, and Ferdinand Van Kanner of Jamaica, Long Island, New York, are included in the list of those who have been wounded.

FIRST DESERTER AMONG NEW SOLDIERS LISTED

The first "draftee" deserter from the First Hawaiian Infantry at Fort Shafter has been posted by Col. W. R. Riley, commanding the regiment. He is Osamu Tampei, private of the headquarters company, who was inducted into service at Fort Armstrong on July 11, 1918 and deserted September 14, after but two months' service. His brother Ishiro Kahel resides at Waiakapu, Maui. The deserter was born in Okinawa Island, Japan, twenty-nine years ago. When last seen he was wearing his uniform minus the blouse. A reward of \$50 is offered for his return to the military authorities.

HERTLING QUILTS IS HAGUE REPORT

LONDON, September 28—(Associated Press)—Resignation of von Hertling as the German chancellor is reported in a despatch which has reached the Hague. It is said that the kaiser has not yet accepted his resignation.

Retirement of von Hertling has been expected for several weeks. It was common report that he would soon retire because of advancing age and delicate nature of his seeking relief from the arduous cares of office have been expected since expected.

Whether the recent turn of events against the Central Powers has led to expedite his retirement is not announced.

W.S.S.
Capt. F. E. Badger, who has been in command of an oil tanker in the Atlantic for the past twelve months is in Honolulu as the commander of a vessel into service at Fort Armstrong on July 11, 1918 and deserted September 14, after but two months' service. His brother Ishiro Kahel resides at Waiakapu, Maui. The deserter was born in Okinawa Island, Japan, twenty-nine years ago. When last seen he was wearing his uniform minus the blouse. A reward of \$50 is offered for his return to the military authorities.

W.S.S.
Colonel McLane, seven years old, was treated at the emergency hospital yesterday afternoon for a deep cut in the right hand. The lad was on roller skates and was behind an ice wagon when a car skidded and struck him. The car was driven by a man who was taken to the emergency hospital by Dr. R. G. Ayer.

YANKEE SHELLS SWEEP ROADS BEHIND GERMAN LINE ON MEUSE

Avenues of Escape Choked By Hail of Explosives and Two Troop Trains Wiped Out By Gunners

AMERICAN FRONT IS ADVANCED ONCE MORE

General Drive Is Marked By Same Sharpness of Attack and Quickness of Movement of Previous Attacks

WASHINGTON, September 29—(Associated Press)—Despite difficulties of transportation due to continued bad weather, the Americans have carried their front in the Argonne still further north and have brought up their heavy artillery, which is now heavily shelling the German rear positions and pounding the roads over which German supplies and reinforcements must come if the enemy stands, or over which he must travel should he further retreat.

American airmen have been busy over the German lines and report American shells falling into Conserve, Dun sur Meuse and other towns far in the German rear, while the Meuse bridges are also being heavily shelled, thus choking the German exits across the river.

ANNIHILATED TRAINS

During the course of the artillery battle, the air spotters signaled the passage of two troop trains back of the German lines. These trains were at once made the targets for a number of the American batteries and both trains were destroyed, the troops being annihilated in the hail of high explosives.

German airmen are vigorously contesting the control of the air along the American section of the general Champagne battle and there have been almost constant air battles. During the past three days the American aviators have shot down sixty German planes, while fewer than twenty Americans have paid the forfeit of their own lives for the general victory.

The American line in the Champagne now extends to the outskirts of Brielle and to Exermont, the former point marking an advance along the west bank of the Meuse of more than eight miles.

YANKS MOVE BRIEFLY

The American front has long since passed to the north of the Hindenburg defense system and is now facing the Kriegshild line, against which the Germans now have their backs. This attack, the new front has been characterized by the same sharpness of assault and rapidity of movement that have heretofore marked the American operations. On the first day of the drive Pershing's men advanced from five to six miles along the twenty mile front.

Official despatches quoted yesterday to date show Americans have captured 8000 prisoners and the French more than 5000 up to Friday night in this drive.

GERMAN COUNTERS FAIL

A press despatch from the American army at Verdun said that on Friday counter attacks by the enemy failed to make any impression on the American front. The whole American line advanced slightly on a twenty-mile front during the day and the villages of Charpeny, Epinoyville and Ivroly were taken. Americans took in this drive more than 8200 German prisoners, including 125 officers, also one hundred guns.

Another press despatch said thick clouds and ground mists on Saturday hampered aerial observation, but didn't prevent American pursuit planes from activity. The Germans, with their backs to the outer edges of the Kriegshild line, were fighting desperately in an endeavor to bring the American advance to a halt. The increasing fire indicated a determination to fight to the utmost. The allied line now runs through the Argonne woods, eastward along a line paralleling the Epinoyville-Montfaucon road to a point near Ivroly, thence northwesterly. The Americans were using artillery freely, while the Germans were depending on machine gun fire only to check the advancing Americans.

PORTUGUESE COULD OBSERVE ANNIVERSARY

Forty years ago today there arrived on Honolulu the bark Epinella with about 120 Portuguese, the first to come in any number to Hawaii. The vessel made the trip from the island of Madeira around Cape Horn in some thirty like four months. Most of the male adults were mechanics, who remained in Honolulu. Among those still on the islands are J. P. Rodriguez, M. R. Pimenta, J. A. Alfonso of the Coyne Enterprise Company, M. A. Nunes and G. F. Alfonso of The Advertiser, Ernest Hutchinson of Goncalves & Co., was "Supercargo" of the Epinella. The late J. F. Eckardt and the late P. A. B. were also among those in the party, as was Doctor Muter.

W.S.S.
Governor C. J. McCarthy will not return from Hawaii to Honolulu until next Saturday morning, according to his present itinerary which was sent to Attorney General Harry Irwin by R. T. Gould of Hilo. The Governor and his party expected to be at Punahoa, the shipman's ranch house thirty miles north of Hilo, last night. They are to remain in that vicinity until tomorrow morning when they will leave for the Kohala district by the way of Waimea.